

## **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office**

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 APPLICATION NO.
 FILING DATE
 FIRST NAMED INVENTOR
 ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.

 08/911,926
 08/15/97
 FENDERSON
 J
 8867-80

HM12/0319

STEPHEN M BODEIMER JR THE BELL SELTZER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ALSTON & BIRD PORT OFFICE DRAWER 34009 CHARLOTTE NC 28234 EXAMINER CLARDY, S

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED:

03/19/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

## Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/911,926

Applicant(s)

Fenderson et al

Examiner

S. Mark Clardy

Group Art Unit 1616



⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Feb 3, 1999</u>	<u>)                                    </u>
☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	
☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance exc in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>	cept for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed e, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. I	is set to expire3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of
Disposition of Claims	
	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	is/are allowed.
	is/are rejected.
☐ Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
☐ Claims	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
Application Papers	
☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent [	Orawing Review, PTO-948.
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are	objected to by the Examiner.
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	is approved disapproved.
$\hfill\Box$ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
$\hfill\Box$ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exam	iner.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign p	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
X All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED co	opies of the priority documents have been
☐ received.	
received in Application No. (Series Code/Ser	rial Number)08/236,732
$\square$ received in this national stage application from	om the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
	·
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
Attachment(s)	
☐ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892	
☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, P	aper No(s).
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413	DTO 040
□ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, I	710-948 ·
☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES	
SEE UFFICE ACTIO	IN DIN THE FULLOWING PAGES

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Claims 17-26 are pending in this application which is now a CPA and a divisional of SN 08,467,367, now US Patent 5,721,191, which is a continuation-in-part of SN 08/153,946, abandoned, which is a continuation of SN 08/019,386, filed February 18, 1993, abandoned. Priority to the following applications has also been claimed: 08/152,066, 08/019,933, 08/236,732.

Applicants have requested either a suspension of prosecution in this application, or that an office action not be made final, in order to submit new data from greenhouse testing. Therefore, this first office action in the CPA is non-final. If additional time is still required after the statutory period for response has lapsed, applicants may include another request for suspension of action, along with a response to this office action, which would be considered at that time. The following action repeats the previous first office action in this application.

Applicants' claims are drawn to a synergistic herbicidal composition comprising dimethenamid and a triketone or dione herbicide (claim 25) and herbicidal methods of use (claims 17-24); a triazine herbicide may also be included (claims 20, 26). The tri-/di-ketone herbicides may be sulcotrione (i.e., 2-(2-chloro-4-methanesulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione), or the various 2-nitrobenzoyl bicyclooctane- or bicyclooxazine- diones discussed on page 4 of the specification.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

08/911,645 08/911,715 08/911725 08/911,911 08/911,926 08/912,087 08/912,124 08/912,134 08/912,444 08/912,449 08/914,349 08/914,799

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The following related applications are being examined simultaneously:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 17-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of Seckinger et al (US 4,666,502), Stauffer (EP 0 230 596), Knudsen (US 4,869,748), and Sandoz (PCT WO 92/07837).

Seckinger et al teach the herbicidal utility of dimethenamid (compound 55, col 15-16), and disclose the combination with additional biologically active agents including herbicides (col 8, lines 62-66).

Stauffer teaches sulcotrione in combination with additional herbicidal agents such as atrazine.

Knudsen and Sandoz teach applicants' herbicidal nitrobenzoyl bicyclooctanediones and oxazinediones, respectively.

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they disclose known herbicides and because it is conventional in the art to combine herbicidal agents in a single composition.

It is noted that applicants herbicidal components are known, conventional herbicidal agents. Thus it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined dimethenamid and the other herbicidal agents claimed herein because it is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose in order to form a third composition that is to be used for the very same purpose; the idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually

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taught in the prior art. In re Kerkhoven, 205 USPQ 1069. Absent evidence presenting unobvious results for the combinations claimed herein, applicants are seen to have done nothing more than combine known herbicidal agents in a conventional herbicidal composition.

In example 4, applicants present data for the combination of dimethenamid (D), sulcotrione (S), and atrazine (A), comparing: A, D+A, and S+A, with D+S+A. However, in order to determine any synergistic effect, the first three compositions will need to be compared with D+S, S, and D, respectively, but that data has not been presented.

No unobvious or unexpected results are noted; no claim is allowed.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103 and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to S. Mark Clardy whose telephone number is (703) 308-4550.

S. Mark Clardy < Primary Examiner

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